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ABSTRACT

In Illinois, as in other states, minorities, Blacks and Hispanics in particular, are under-represented in higher education. The historically low rates of Black and Hispanic participation in higher education raise equity and labor supply issues. This report supplements the annual report of the Illinois Board of Higher Education and provides further detail on Black and Hispanic educational experiences at the Master's, doctoral, and first-professional levels. At each level, information is provided not only about the number and percentage of Black and Hispanic students enrolled and receiving degrees, but also about trends at individual institutions in the state and trends in academic fields such as the sciences, arts, and social sciences. The information presented shows that the increase in enrollment and degrees awarded to Black and Hispanic students in graduate and first-professional programs has occurred for all levels of advanced study, at public and private institutions, and at all types of academic programs. Black enrollment at the Master's and doctoral levels has increased by more than two-thirds and Hispanic Master's and doctoral enrollment doubled from 1986 to 1994. Significant growth was also achieved at the first professional level. However, if the state is to develop the abilities of its residents fully, further increases are necessary. (Contains 14 figures and 13 tables.) (SLD)

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ED 395 087

Item #10
July 11, 1995

STATE OF ILLINOIS
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MINORITY STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND ACHIEVEMENT IN GRADUATE AND FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS HIGHER EDUCATION

Introduction

Illinois, the sixth most populated state in the United States, has a large minority population. Blacks account for 14.6 perc (1.7 million) and Hispanics 7.9 percent (904,000) of all state residents, according to the 1990 censu Illinois has the fourth largest Black population and the fifth largest Hispanic population in the United States. Asians comprised 2.2 percent (95,000) of Illinois' population in 1990, a 59 percent increase over the preceding ten years. The Hispanic population increase was nearly as rapid, 42 percent, while the Black population remained steady (increasing by 0.7 percent) and the White population decreased by 4.1 percent from 1980 to 1990.

Minority population growth is predicted to continue into the next century. The Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs has projected that in the year 2010 Hispanics will constitute 12 percent, Blacks 17 percent, and Asians nearly four percent of the state's population. Whites will account for about two-thirds of the state's population in 2010, down from about 80 percent in 1980.

In Illinois, as in other states throughout the United States, minorities, and in particular Blacks and Hispanics, are underrepresented in higher education. This means that the percentage of Black and Hispanic students attending colleges and universities is below the percentage of these groups in the general population. Minority representation falls at each successive step on the education ladder. Some decrease in Black participation is evident by the senior year in high school and this decline accelerates throughout the undergraduate and graduate years. Blacks, for example, represented 15.3 percent of all high school graduates in 1994 but received only 7.7 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 3.6 percent of all doctoral degrees awarded in that year. Similarly, Hispanics represented 7.8 percent of all high school graduates but received 3.6 percent of all bachelor's and 1.6 percent of all doctoral degrees in 1994.

The historically low rates of Black and Hispanic participation in higher education raise equity and labor supply issues. Lower enrollment at the first-professional level has resulted in fewer opportunities to enter a variety of lucrative and influential professions such as law and medicine, while the lower number of minority graduate students studying engineering, mathematics, and science has resulted in fewer individuals entering careers that are essential for the state's economic development. Even computed on a yearly basis, there is a substantial net loss to the state from low minority representation in graduate/first-professional education. For instance, if Black and Hispanic students had received the same proportion of master's, doctoral and first-professional degrees as their representation in the general population (22.5 percent), they would have been awarded 6,900 advanced degrees in 1994. However, Illinois colleges and universities granted just 2,600 graduate/first-professional degrees to Black and Hispanic students in 1994, or 4,300 below the expected number.

Board of Higher Education policy recognizes the importance of increasing minority representation in Illinois colleges and universities and helping minority students overcome the challenges and obstacles that they can face in obtaining baccalaureate and advanced degrees. Many minority students come from disadvantaged backgrounds and enter college with inadequate elementary and secondary school preparation. Socially, the environment that minority students encounter at college can be very different from the one they experienced in high school, and there are few minority

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faculty members to act as role models and to support their transition into college. Board of Higher Education policy concerning minority student achievement was first developed by a joint committee appointed by the State Board of Education and Board of Higher Education. This committee issued its report entitled *Our Future at Risk* in April 1988. The report contained the following resolution that was adopted in May 1988 by the Illinois Board of Higher Education:

> There is an urgent need to change the educational system in Illinois to improve the achievement of minority students. Efforts to bring about such change shall include making minority student achievement a priority in Illinois; providing support programs early and throughout education; promoting change in the school/campus environment for minority students; promoting an increase in the employment of minority teaching and administrative personnel; and monitoring programs and student progress closely.

In recent years, as noted in the Board's annual *Report to the Governor and General Assembly on Underrepresented Groups in Public Institutions of Higher Education in Illinois*, there has been a steady increase in enrollments and degrees awarded at the graduate and first-professional level to minority students. The cumulative effect of these changes from 1986 to 1994 is shown in Table A. Given the low number of Black and Hispanic students in advanced study in higher education and the importance of these recent representational gains, Board staff has prepared the following report which supplements information in the annual report and provides further detail on Black and Hispanic educational experiences at the master's, doctoral, and first-professional levels. At each level, information is provided not only about the number and percentage of Black and Hispanic students enrolled and receiving degrees, but also about trends at individual institutions in the state and trends in academic fields such as the sciences, arts, and social sciences. Also presented in the Board of Higher Education's agenda materials is a report, *Fall 1993 Employment in Illinois Higher Education*, which examines occupational trends in gender and race/ethnicity at colleges and universities.

Table A

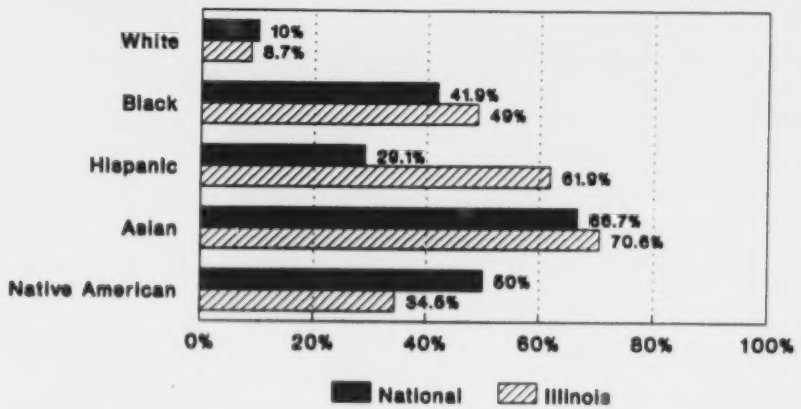
Trends in Graduate/First-Professional Enrollment and Degrees
by Race and Ethnicity, FY1986-94

	Enrollment		Change		Degrees		Change	
	1986	1994	Number	Percent	1986	1994	Number	Percent
White	74,649	80,822	6,173	8.3%	18,980	22,448	3,407	18.3%
Black	5,584	9,192	3,608	64.6	1,123	1,970	943	75.4
Asian	3,480	6,429	2,949	84.7	738	1,520	839	106.0
Hispanic	1,754	3,191	1,437	81.9	368	666	352	81.0
Native American	165	228	63	38.2	40	63	27	52.5

Comparison with National Trends

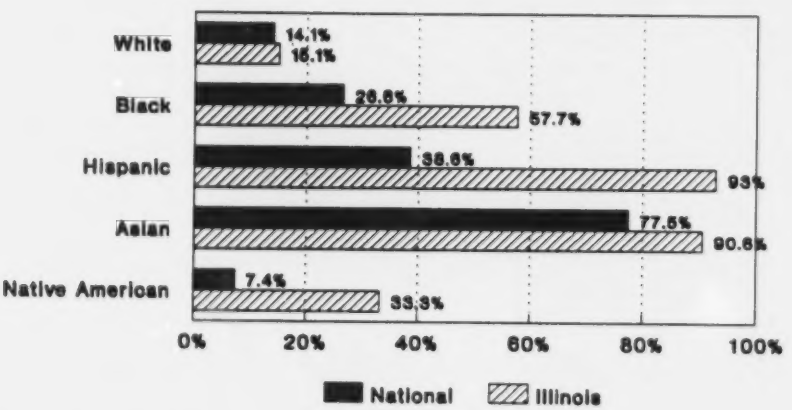
Recent trends at Illinois institutions in enrollment and degrees awarded to students by racial/ethnic group in graduate and first-professional programs generally follow trends throughout the United States, as shown in Figures A and B. One significant difference, however, is the larger rate of increase in Illinois in enrollment and degrees awarded to Black and Hispanic graduate and first-professional students. The variance between national and state trends is greatest for Black and Hispanic graduate/first-professional degree recipients. As shown in Figure B, in the years between 1985 and 1992, the number of Hispanic degree recipients at the graduate/first-professional level increased by 93.0 percent in Illinois compared with a 38.6 percent national increase, while the number of Black recipients increased by 57.7 percent compared with a 26.6 percent national increase. The

Figure A
Increase in National and State Graduate and First-Professional Enrollment*



* Enrollment Trend-1986 to 1993

Figure B
Increase in National and State Graduate and First-Professional Degrees*



* Degree Trend-1985 to 1992

source for the national enrollment and degree data is the most recent annual report produced by the American Council on Education entitled *Minorities in Higher Education*.

Master's Level

At the master's level, as shown in Figures C to F, significant growth occurred in the enrollment and degrees awarded to Black and Hispanic students from 1986 to 1994. In 1986, there were 4,430 Black and 1,030 Hispanic master's degree students enrolled at Illinois colleges and universities. Black students comprised 6.6 percent and Hispanic students 1.5 percent of total master's enrollment in that year. In 1994, in contrast, Black master's enrollment was 7,326 representing 9.3 percent of all master's students, and Hispanic master's enrollment was 2,077 or 2.6 percent of all master's students. Importantly, the increase in the Black master's degree recipients (83.7 percent) exceeded the growth in Black master's enrollment (65.4 percent). Hispanic enrollment and degrees awarded at the master's level each increased by about 100 percent. While the representation of Black and Hispanic students at the master's level is still low in comparison with the percentage of Blacks and Hispanics in the state's population, the rate of growth over the past eight years among both groups has been remarkable, nearly doubling the number of master's degree recipients that graduate each year from Illinois institutions.

The growth in Black and Hispanic master's enrollment has occurred at all types of institutions in the state. Table 1 depicts Black master's enrollment at all public universities and private institutions with the largest Black enrollment. This table demonstrates that the number of Black master's students increased about equally at public and private institutions from 1986 to 1994, although private institutions had the larger percentage increase. The institutions with largest Black master's enrollment increases were: Chicago State University, National-Louis University, University of Illinois at Chicago, Concordia University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Governors State University, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Northern Illinois University. All except two institutions shown in Table 1 reported increases in Black master's enrollment during this period.

Hispanic master's enrollment increases also occurred at all types of institutions in the state, with the greatest numerical growth and percentage increase at private institutions. Institutions with the largest growth in Hispanic master's enrollment from 1986 to 1994 were National-Louis University, University of Illinois at Chicago, Northern Illinois University, and DePaul University.

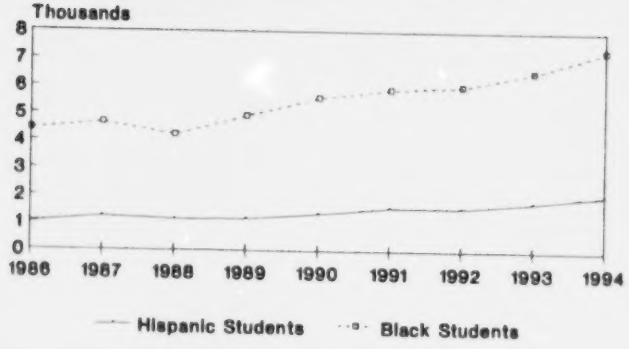
Black and Hispanic master's degree recipients increased in most academic fields, as shown in Tables 3 and 4. The percentage increase in the number of Black master's recipients was greatest in the "all other" and education and psychology areas and smallest in the area of science, mathematics, and engineering. Business had the largest percentage increase in Hispanic master's recipients (193 percent). The area of science, mathematics, and engineering had little growth in Hispanic master's recipients, primarily because of the decline in the number of Hispanic students receiving degrees in the health professions.

Doctoral Level

The doctoral level, as shown in Figures G to J, also showed growth in the enrollment and degrees awarded to Black and Hispanic students in the years 1986 to 1994. Black doctoral enrollment increased from 429 students, or 3.1 percent of total doctoral enrollment in 1986, to 796 students, or 4.5 percent of all doctoral enrollment in 1994. Hispanic doctoral enrollment increased from 207 to 415 students and from 1.5 percent to 2.3 percent of all doctoral enrollment during these years. Perhaps because the increase in Black and Hispanic doctoral enrollment has been greatest since 1990 and doctoral degrees take many years to complete, the growth in doctoral enrollment has exceeded growth in doctoral degree recipients. Black doctoral enrollment increased by 85.5 percent compared

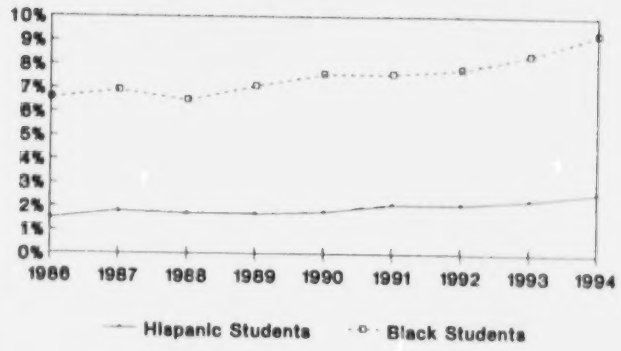
MASTER'S

Figure C
Number of Master's Students*



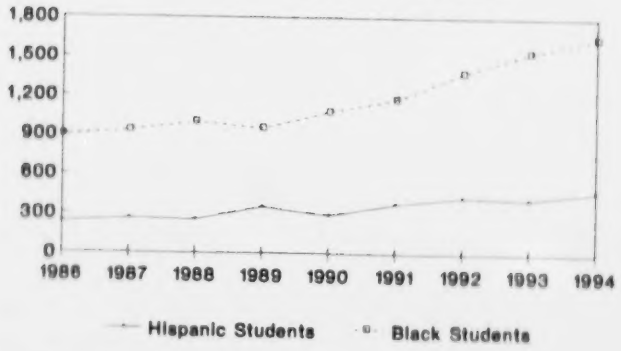
* Includes Advanced Certificate Students

Figure D
Percent of Master's Students*



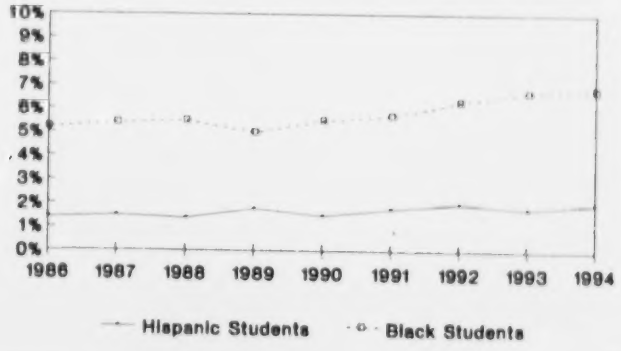
* Includes Advanced Certificate Students

Figure E
Master's Degree Recipients*



* Includes Advanced Certificates

Figure F
Percent of Master's Degrees*



* Includes Advanced Certificates

DOCTORAL

Figure G
Number of Doctoral Students

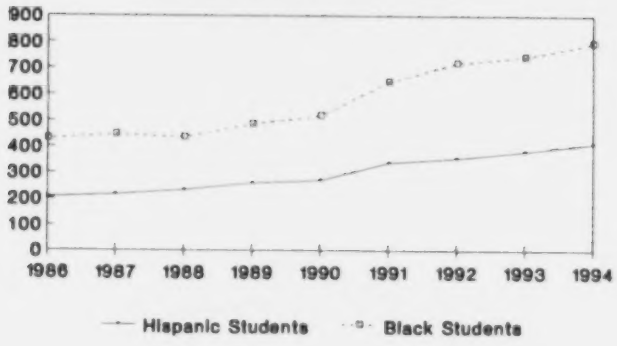


Figure H
Percent of Doctoral Students

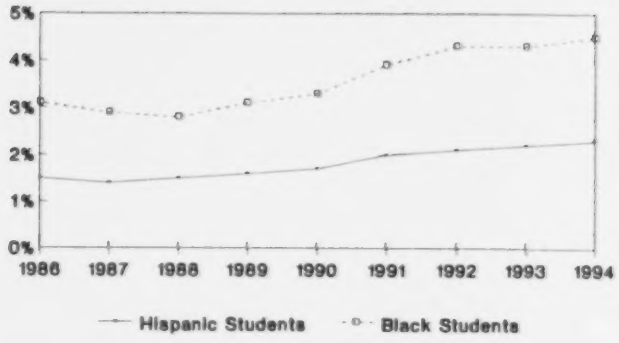


Figure I
Doctoral Degree Recipients

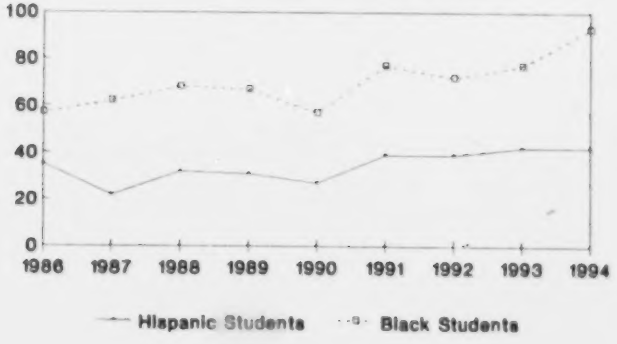
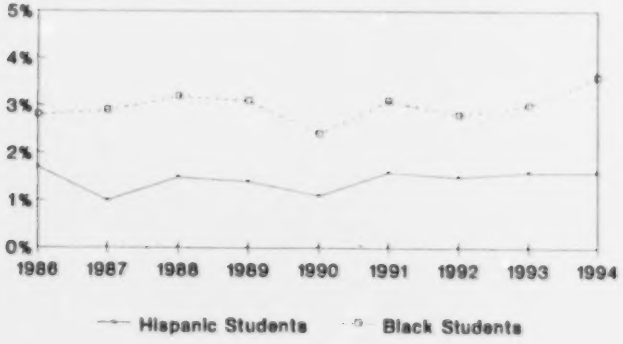


Figure J
Percent of Doctoral Degrees



FIRST PROFESSIONAL

Figure K
Number of First Professional Students

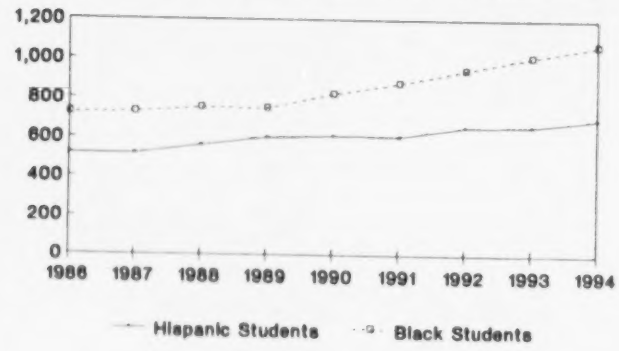


Figure L
Percent of First Professional Students

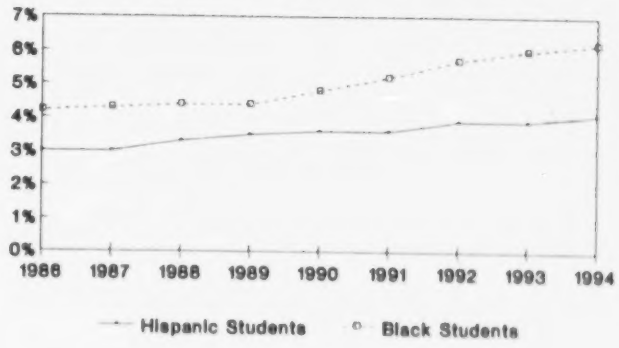


Figure M
First Professional Degree Recipients

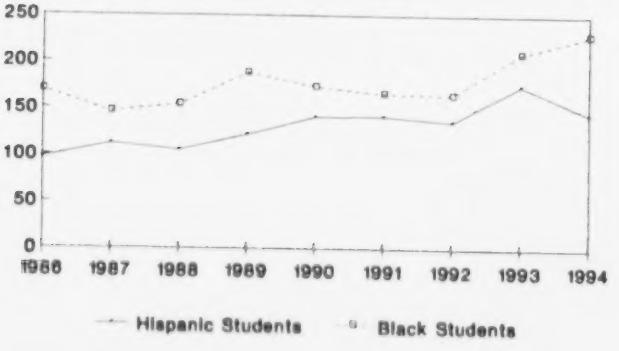
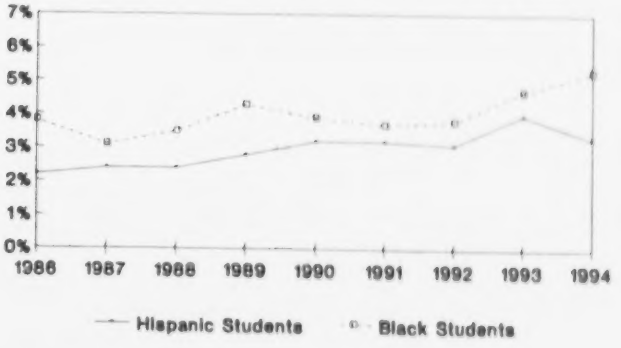


Figure M
Percent of First Professional Degrees



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with a 63.2 percent in Black doctoral degree recipients, and Hispanic enrollment increased by 100.5 percent compared with a 20.0 percent increase in Hispanic doctoral degree recipients. Despite these increases, Black and Hispanic representation at the doctoral level (6.8 percent combined) remains very low even compared with representation at the master's level (11.9 percent combined).

Black and Hispanic doctoral enrollment increased at most institutions between 1986 to 1994. As shown in Table 5, Black doctoral enrollment increased by 112.4 percent at private institutions and 63.9 percent at public institutions. Institutions with the largest increases in Black doctoral students were Northwestern University, Northern Illinois University, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Institutional trends in Hispanic doctoral enrollment were similar with the largest gains at private institutions. Hispanic doctoral enrollment increases were largest at the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois at Chicago. Many institutions greatly increased the total number of minority doctoral students in this eight-year period. Northwestern University, for example, more than tripled its combined Black and Hispanic doctoral enrollment from 40 students in 1986 to 134 students in 1994.

Many fields showed strong increases in Black and Hispanic doctoral recipients from 1986 to 1994, although some fields exhibited fluctuation because of the small number of minority students enrolled. One consistent pattern at this level was that most growth in Black and Hispanic doctoral recipients occurred outside the area of education and psychology, historically popular fields of study. For instance, education and psychology accounted for 64.9 percent of all Black doctoral recipients in 1986 but 45.2 percent of all Black doctoral recipients in 1994. Among Hispanic doctoral recipients, the proportion of degrees awarded in the area of education and psychology fell from 37.1 percent to 28.6 percent during these years. Black and Hispanic representation now more closely resembles the experience of all doctoral degree recipients of whom 23.9 percent receive their degrees in education and psychology.

First-Professional Level

Trends in Black and Hispanic first-professional enrollment and degrees also exhibited significant growth from 1986 to 1994, as shown in Figures K to M. First-professional degrees are general degrees awarded in preparation for professional practice in fields such as law, medicine, and dentistry. Black first-professional enrollment increased from 725 students or 4.2 percent of total first-professional enrollment in 1986 to 1,070 students, or 6.2 percent of all first-professional enrollment in 1994. Hispanic first-professional enrollment increased from 517 to 699 students and from 3.0 percent to 4.1 percent of all first-professional enrollment during these years. The rate of increase in Black and Hispanic first-professional enrollment was less than the rate of increase in enrollment at the master's and doctoral levels. For example, Black enrollment grew by 47.6 percent at the first-professional level compared with a 65.4 percent increase at the master's level and 85.5 percent increase at the doctoral level. Similarly, Hispanic first-professional enrollment grew by 35.2 percent which was less than the 101.7 percent increase in Hispanic enrollment at the master's level and the 100.5 percent increase at the doctoral level.

As shown in Tables 9 and 10, both public and private sectors had roughly comparable percentage increases in Black first-professional enrollment, while Hispanic first-professional enrollment increases were mainly at private institutions. As occurred at the master's and doctoral levels, most institutions reported increases in enrollment. Increases in Black first-professional enrollment were greatest at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois Institute of Technology, and Finch University of the Health Sciences/Chicago Medical School. Hispanic first-professional enrollment growth was greatest at DePaul University, Northwestern University, and Illinois Institute of Technology. In contrast, Hispanic enrollment at the University of Illinois at Chicago fell by 59 students or 25.7 percent, although the university continues to attract the largest number of Hispanic first-professional students and its enrollment increased in fall 1994. Many institutions more than doubled the number of Black or Hispanic students in first-professional

programs during this period. For instance, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign increased its combined Black and Hispanic first-professional enrollment from 31 students in 1986 to 109 students in 1994.

Tables 11 and 12 show that most first-professional fields had an increase in degree recipients from 1986 to 1994. There was a significant increase in the number of students earning law degrees. Black students receiving first-professional degrees in medicine increased by 45.9 percent, but Hispanic degree recipients in this field declined by 10 percent. Dentistry was the only field that exhibited a decline for both groups, although the 56 percent decrease in Black and Hispanic students completing first-professional degrees in dentistry was comparable to the 60 percent decline in total degrees awarded in dentistry during this period.

Summary

The information presented in this report shows that the increase in enrollment and degrees awarded to Black and Hispanic students in graduate and first-professional programs has occurred in all levels of advanced study, types of institutions, and types of academic programs. These enrollment and degree gains are particularly significant because of the historically low level of minority representation in graduate education and because of the magnitude of the change that has occurred. For instance, Black enrollment at the master's and doctoral level increased by more than two thirds and Hispanic master's and doctoral enrollment doubled from 1986 to 1994. At the first-professional level, significant growth was also achieved, with Black enrollment increasing by nearly one half and Hispanic enrollment by one third. The fact that at many levels increases in degrees awarded to Black or Hispanic students have exceeded enrollment increases further emphasizes the progress that has occurred.

Both public and private institutions have experienced strong growth in Black and Hispanic enrollment. Major research universities, such as the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University, as well as smaller and more specialized institutions, have had large enrollment increases. Most fields of study at the master's, doctoral, and first-professional levels have also exhibited increases in the number of Black and Hispanic degree recipients. Increases in many fields have exceeded 50 percent, and in some areas--such as the 193 percent increase in Hispanic master's degree recipients in business--growth has been extraordinary. A few fields have shown little growth, such as education and psychology at the doctoral level, with a decline also occurring in Hispanic students earning first-professional degrees in the field of medicine.

This report has examined the nature of the increase in Black and Hispanic representation that has occurred in recent years in graduate/first-professional education at Illinois colleges and universities. The report has not addressed directly the reasons for this improvement, although it has shown that increases in Black and Hispanic enrollment and degrees awarded are significantly greater in Illinois than national increases. Since the gains in Illinois have occurred at all types of institutions, it seems likely that state-level policies and programs are in part responsible for this improvement. Financial aid programs for minority graduate students such as the Illinois Consortium for Educational Opportunity Program (ICEOP) and the Illinois Minority Graduate Incentive Program (IMGIP), which originated in the 1980's, have facilitated access to advanced study in Illinois colleges and universities. Projects funded through Higher Education Cooperation Act (HECA) have also supported the cooperative efforts of colleges and universities to enhance minority participation and achievement at precollegiate, baccalaureate, and graduate levels. Of course, all higher education institutions that encouraged minority achievement and that started or enhanced their own programs to increase representation are ultimately responsible for the success that has been achieved. Many institutional initiatives have been described in the Board of Higher Education's annual *Report to the Governor and General Assembly on Underrepresented Groups in Public Institutions of Higher Education in Illinois*.

While representational improvement has occurred in graduate and first-professional programs, the number and proportion of students from minority populations remains significantly below their proportion in the general population. If the state of Illinois is to fully develop the abilities of all of its residents, further progress must be achieved. Board of Higher Education policy stresses that improvements in minority representation, in part, depend on having sufficient numbers of minority faculty and administrators to act as role models to undergraduate and graduate students. The enrollment and degree data included in this report show that greater opportunities now exist for Illinois colleges and universities to hire qualified minority faculty. Greater numbers of Black and Hispanic students are graduating with advanced degrees in a wide range of academic fields. These graduates have received their degrees from all types of universities in this state and are prepared for employment opportunities in a broad array of educational and noneducational settings.

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Table 1

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN BLACK MASTER'S ENROLLMENT*

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Public Universities	2,917	2,507	3,263	3,562	3,659	4,376	1,459	50.0 %
Chicago State University	1,193	899	1,239	1,386	1,463	1,894	701	58.8
Governors State University	512	412	579	546	557	632	120	23.4
University of Illinois at Chicago	281	267	308	372	423	451	170	60.5
Northeastern Illinois University	256	201	267	244	259	264	8	3.1
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	132	146	159	159	150	224	92	69.7
Northern Illinois University	99	72	138	147	136	200	101	102.0
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	63	84	115	164	151	165	102	161.9
Sangamon State University	88	91	84	100	124	144	56	63.6
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	162	179	202	214	172	136	(26)	(16.0)
Illinois State University	61	68	72	106	113	130	69	113.1
Western Illinois University	36	53	53	74	61	73	37	102.8
Eastern Illinois University	34	35	47	50	50	63	29	85.3
Private Institutions	1,437	1,665	2,246	2,379	2,808	2,832	1,395	97.1
Roosevelt University	402	451	431	263	325	392	(10)	(2.5)
DePaul University	252	197	235	309	339	340	88	34.9
National–Louis University	0	135	257	234	264	284	284	NA
Illinois Institute of Technology	96	135	302	261	246	240	144	150.0
Loyola University of Chicago	131	89	214	257	209	221	90	68.7
Northwestern University	127	121	164	213	210	205	78	61.4
Concordia University	20	10	26	50	328	187	167	835.0
University of Chicago	129	173	169	185	159	171	42	32.6
St. Xavier University	33	32	48	85	90	69	36	109.1
All Other Private Institutions	247	322	400	522	638	723	476	192.7
Proprietary Institutions	76	74	86	86	95	118	42	55.3
Keller Graduate School of Management	59	60	75	82	90	115	56	94.9
All Other Proprietary Institutions	17	14	11	4	5	3	(14)	(82.4)
All Institution Total	4,430	4,246	5,595	6,027	6,562	7,326	2,896	65.4 %

* Includes Students Enrolled in Advanced Certificate Programs

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Table 2

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN HISPANIC MASTER'S ENROLLMENT*

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Public Universities	587	558	641	736	817	973	386	65.8 %
University of Illinois at Chicago	167	139	176	206	243	270	103	61.7
Northeastern Illinois University	140	139	146	160	134	149	9	6.4
Northern Illinois University	47	54	64	84	80	141	94	200.0
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	43	54	52	65	87	100	57	132.6
Chicago State University	37	44	79	55	71	99	62	167.6
Governors State University	55	44	45	60	65	52	(3)	(5.5)
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	29	19	22	24	35	41	12	41.4
Illinois State University	16	18	18	27	32	41	25	156.3
Western Illinois University	21	14	14	22	27	32	11	52.4
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	11	20	14	15	19	24	13	118.2
Sangamon State University	15	10	7	7	10	15	0	0.0
Eastern Illinois University	6	3	4	11	14	9	3	50.0
Private Institutions	430	568	693	846	972	1,092	662	154.0
DePaul University	75	95	106	140	161	164	89	118.7
National–Louis University	0	56	64	90	108	110	110	NA
Loyola University of Chicago	69	54	92	137	109	104	35	50.7
Northwestern University	28	59	87	92	102	103	75	267.9
University of Chicago	59	54	63	89	102	98	39	66.1
Illinois Institute of Technology	43	60	71	58	73	75	32	74.4
Roosevelt University	45	51	48	46	55	74	29	64.4
Concordia University	2	3	4	20	27	72	70	3,500.0
All Other Private Institutions	109	136	158	174	235	292	183	167.9
Proprietary Institutions	13	18	25	9	6	12	(1)	(7.7)
Keller Graduate School of Management	9	15	17	6	4	9	0	0.0
All Other Proprietary Institutions	4	3	8	3	2	3	(1)	(25.0)
All Institution Total	1,030	1,144	1,359	1,591	1,795	2,077	1,047	101.7 %

* Includes Students Enrolled in Advanced Certificate Programs

Table 3

BLACK MASTER'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS*, BY FIELD, FY1986 TO 1994

Field	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Arts & Humanities	55	59	61	49	72	60	66	88	93	38	69.1 %
Visual & Performing Arts	15	24	21	18	26	14	18	26	38	23	153.3
Theology/Religion	17	10	7	7	11	10	16	16	27	10	58.8
Letters	18	20	22	17	26	30	28	32	26	8	44.4
Foreign Languages	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	(1)	(50.0)
Philosophy & Religion	3	3	10	6	8	6	3	11	1	(2)	(66.7)
Business	199	193	184	193	213	244	309	294	357	158	79.4
Business & Administration	166	161	156	170	192	221	276	259	318	152	91.6
Communications	33	32	26	23	21	23	30	35	38	5	15.2
Marketing & Distribution	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	NA
Education & Psychology	359	395	455	417	490	522	603	713	707	348	96.9
Education	343	381	440	402	465	507	580	676	670	327	95.3
Psychology	16	14	15	15	25	15	23	37	37	21	131.3
Sciences, Mathematics, & Engineering	108	115	105	120	107	100	136	129	152	44	40.7
Health Professions	69	64	58	72	70	62	69	76	87	18	26.1
Computer Science	15	17	25	27	23	15	21	20	25	10	66.7
Engineering	10	13	9	7	5	11	19	15	16	6	60.0
Physical Science	3	12	2	2	4	3	5	5	8	5	166.7
Biological/Life Science	3	6	7	5	2	5	9	11	7	4	133.3
Mathematics	6	2	4	6	3	2	9	1	5	(1)	(16.7)
Engineering Technologies	2	1	0	1	0	2	4	1	4	2	100.0
Social Sciences	131	127	139	132	133	181	192	213	243	112	85.5
Public Administration Services	94	97	106	107	109	134	139	157	175	81	86.2
Social Sciences/History	29	28	31	25	23	46	43	34	52	23	79.3
Area/Ethnic Studies	8	2	2	0	1	1	10	22	16	8	100.0
Other	45	46	54	45	68	70	77	101	96	51	113.3
Protective Services	21	31	34	32	43	36	41	53	43	22	104.8
Library Science	8	6	11	6	9	10	10	19	16	8	100.0
Architecture	5	2	4	2	6	8	11	11	14	9	180.0
Parks & Recreation	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	6	8	8	NA
Liberal/General Studies	1	1	1	0	2	7	6	7	7	6	600.0
Law and Legal Studies	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	4	4	NA
Home Economics	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	100.0
Natural Resources	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	NA
Agriculture	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	(4)	(80.0)
Multi/Interdisiplinary Studies	2	0	1	0	2	3	4	3	0	(2)	(100.0)
Industrial Arts	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(100.0)
Leisure & Recreational Activities	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA
Total--All Fields	897	935	998	956	1,083	1,177	1,383	1,538	1,648	751	83.7 %

* Includes Recipients of Advanced Certificates

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Table 4

HISPANIC MASTER'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS*, BY FIELD, FY1986 TO 1994

Field	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986-94 Number	Change 1986-94 Percent
Arts & Humanities	24	19	29	40	35	40	39	47	60	36	150.0 %
Visual & Performing Arts	3	7	4	11	11	10	6	12	19	16	533.3
Theology/Religion	10	4	6	13	9	12	11	15	15	5	50.0
Foreign Languages	2	5	10	8	7	7	8	12	14	12	600.0
Letters	9	2	6	6	6	9	7	8	10	1	11.1
Philosophy & Religion	0	1	3	2	2	2	7	0	2	2	NA
Business	45	48	54	75	79	89	111	94	132	87	193.3
Business & Administration	41	47	49	69	66	83	104	86	124	83	202.4
Communications	4	1	5	6	13	6	7	8	6	2	50.0
Marketing & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	NA
Education & Psychology	69	103	70	116	77	140	143	126	145	76	110.1
Education	64	99	63	110	67	123	129	119	133	69	107.8
Psychology	5	4	7	6	10	17	14	7	12	7	140.0
Sciences, Mathematics & Engineering	51	40	42	63	54	54	60	51	54	3	5.9
Health Professions	29	16	14	19	20	21	18	22	19	(10)	(34.5)
Engineering	7	10	13	15	15	16	16	13	16	9	128.6
Computer Science	6	5	6	17	9	9	12	9	8	2	33.3
Biological/Life Science	3	3	2	7	5	6	6	2	4	1	33.3
Physical Science	4	4	4	4	2	0	7	5	4	0	0.0
Mathematics	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0.0
Engineering Technologies	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	NA
Social Sciences	40	42	46	46	29	48	49	70	68	28	70.0
Public Administration Services	23	25	24	32	21	24	33	40	52	29	126.1
Social Sciences/History	13	14	16	10	8	20	13	24	12	(1)	(7.7)
Area/Ethnic Studies	4	3	6	4	0	4	3	6	4	0	0.0
Other	7	9	13	12	18	9	29	32	20	13	185.7
Protective Services	1	2	2	0	7	0	7	10	6	5	500.0
Architecture	0	0	4	4	1	5	3	11	3	3	NA
Law and Legal Studies	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	2	200.0
Home Economics	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	2	NA
Liberal/General Studies	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	NA
Parks & Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	NA
Library Science	4	3	2	2	2	1	7	3	1	(3)	(75.0)
Multi/Interdisiplinary Studies	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	NA
Agriculture	1	1	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	0.0
Industrial Arts	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Natural Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA
Leisure & Recreational Activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Total - - All Fields	236	261	254	352	292	380	431	420	479	243	103.0 %

* Includes Recipients of Advanced Certificates

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Table 5

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN BLACK DOCTORAL ENROLLMENT

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Public Universities	244	229	250	359	401	400	156	63.9 %
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	81	74	67	105	126	134	53	65.4
University of Illinois at Chicago	62	53	58	88	101	91	29	46.8
Northern Illinois University	24	43	48	70	85	85	61	254.2
Illinois State University	6	9	16	49	53	45	39	650.0
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	71	49	56	47	36	44	(27)	(38.0)
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	NA
Private Institutions	178	196	256	343	325	378	200	112.4
Northwestern University	29	24	35	48	49	92	63	217.2
University of Chicago	59	44	59	56	58	62	3	5.1
Loyola University of Chicago	44	54	50	67	51	61	17	38.6
Roosevelt University	0	0	16	42	43	34	34	NA
McCormick Theological	15	14	24	22	22	30	15	100.0
Adler School of Prof. Psychology	0	4	7	22	24	22	22	NA
Chicago Theological Seminary	6	12	13	17	20	17	11	183.3
Illinois Institute of Technology	6	6	10	13	7	9	3	50.0
Rush University	1	1	4	10	6	9	8	800.0
DePaul University	1	1	1	3	5	8	7	700.0
National–Louis University	0	4	7	5	5	7	7	NA
All Other Private Institutions	17	32	30	38	35	27	10	58.8
Proprietary Institutions								
American School of Professional Psychology	7	10	14	19	19	18	11	157.1
All Institution Total	429	435	520	721	745	796	367	85.5 %

Table 6

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN HISPANIC DOCTORAL ENROLLMENT

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Public Universities	106	97	106	135	136	159	53	50.0 %
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	65	58	57	61	63	78	13	20.0
University of Illinois at Chicago	17	21	25	39	39	39	22	129.4
Northern Illinois University	11	10	13	17	13	23	12	109.1
Illinois State University	1	0	0	7	11	10	9	900.0
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	11	8	11	11	10	9	(2)	(18.2)
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(100.0)
Private Institutions	98	131	153	200	228	238	140	142.9
University of Chicago	34	50	57	63	73	78	44	129.4
Northwestern University	11	15	20	33	36	42	31	281.8
McCormick Theological Sem.	22	25	30	38	41	37	15	68.2
Loyola University of Chicago	16	18	16	29	26	32	16	100.0
Chicago School of Prof. Psychology	0	0	6	14	14	12	12	NA
Adler School of Prof. Psychology	0	1	1	6	11	10	10	NA
DePaul University	0	2	2	2	4	6	6	NA
Illinois Institute of Technology	4	6	6	7	7	4	0	0.0
All Other Private Institutions	11	14	15	8	16	17	6	54.5
Proprietary Institutions								
American School of Prof. Psychology	3	7	13	22	20	18	15	500.0
All Institution Total	207	235	272	357	384	415	208	100.5 %

Table 7

BLACK DOCTORAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS, BY FIELD, FY1986 TO 1994

Field	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Arts & Humanities	8	15	13	12	6	21	14	17	16	8	100.0 %
Theology/Religion	4	10	7	5	5	10	9	13	10	6	150.0
Letters	2	1	3	3	0	5	3	3	4	2	100.0
Visual & Performing Arts	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	NA
Philosophy & Religion	2	2	0	3	0	5	1	1	0	(2)	(100.0)
Foreign Languages	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA
Education & Psychology	37	27	37	30	41	38	36	41	42	5	13.5
Education	30	24	32	22	32	28	29	35	31	1	3.3
Psychology	7	3	5	8	9	10	7	6	11	4	57.1
Sciences, Mathematics & Engineering	7	7	5	10	3	10	11	10	17	10	142.9
Health Professions	2	4	1	2	1	4	2	6	7	5	250.0
Engineering	1	1	1	3	1	0	5	0	4	3	300.0
Biological/Life Science	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	4	2	100.0
Physical Science	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	1	1	0	0.0
Computer Science	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	NA
Mathematics	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(1)	(100.0)
Social Sciences	5	11	11	11	6	8	8	8	13	8	160.0
Social Sciences/History	4	8	4	8	3	5	2	5	8	4	100.0
Public Adminisration	1	3	7	3	3	3	6	3	5	4	400.0
Other	0	2	2	4	1	0	3	1	5	5	NA
Communications	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	NA
Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	NA
Agriculture	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	NA
Home Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA
Library Science	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	NA
Business & Administration	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Total--All Fields	57	62	68	67	57	77	72	77	93	36	63.2 %

Table 8

HISPANIC DOCTORAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS, BY FIELD, FY1986 TO 1994

Field	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986–94 Number	Change 1986–94 Percent
Arts & Humanities	7	6	11	4	5	6	9	6	11	4	57.1 %
Theology/Religion	3	4	3	0	1	5	4	1	7	4	133.3
Foreign Languages	1	1	5	0	2	0	3	4	3	2	200.0
Letters	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	(1)	(50.0)
Philosophy & Religion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(100.0)
Visual & Performing Arts	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	NA
Education & Psychology	13	7	7	11	8	9	14	19	12	(1)	(7.7)
Education	9	6	2	6	5	5	8	12	7	(2)	(22.2)
Psychology	4	1	5	5	3	4	6	7	5	1	25.0
Sciences, Mathematics, & Engineering	6	4	7	6	7	19	9	9	8	2	33.3
Life Science	0	1	2	3	4	6	2	0	4	4	NA
Engineering	3	0	3	3	0	6	1	4	2	(1)	(33.3)
Physical Science	3	1	1	0	1	5	3	3	2	(1)	(33.3)
Computer Science	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	NA
Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	NA
Health Professions	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	NA
Social Sciences	6	5	6	8	4	4	5	6	9	3	50.0
Social Sciences/History	4	3	4	7	3	2	5	5	8	4	100.0
Public Administration	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	(1)	(50.0)
Area & Ethnic Studies	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Other	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	(1)	(33.3)
Agriculture	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	NA
Home Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	NA
Business & Admistration	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA
Communications	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	(1)	(100.0)
Architecture	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(100.0)
Total – – All Fields	35	22	32	31	27	39	39	42	42	7	20.0 %

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Table 9

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS IN BLACK FIRST-PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986-94 Number	Change 1986-94 Percent
Public Universities	273	250	284	329	359	389	116	42.5 %
University of Illinois at Chicago	187	171	181	190	206	223	36	19.3
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	20	27	47	67	71	73	53	265.0
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	42	40	35	37	41	52	10	23.8
Northern Illinois University	8	7	14	27	32	34	26	325.0
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	16	5	7	8	9	7	(9)	(56.3)
Private Institutions	452	503	539	617	655	681	229	50.7
Illinois Institute of Technology	35	50	58	72	85	83	48	137.1
Northwestern University	45	47	63	72	71	67	22	48.9
University of Chicago	33	42	45	55	57	66	33	100.0
Loyola University of Chicago	47	48	47	44	49	62	15	31.9
DePaul University	38	39	33	36	53	58	20	52.6
Finch University of Health Sciences/ Chicago Medical School	10	18	30	35	44	55	45	450.0
John Marshall Law School	48	66	51	50	47	42	(6)	(12.5)
Rush University	15	16	20	24	30	38	23	153.3
Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary	27	27	20	38	29	33	6	22.2
Chicago Theological Seminary	6	20	35	37	30	28	22	366.7
All Other Private Institutions	148	130	137	154	160	149	1	0.7
Proprietary Institutions Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
All Institution Total	725	753	823	946	1,014	1,070	345	47.6 %

Table 10

TRENDS IN HISPANIC FIRST-PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986-94 Number	Change 1986-94 Percent
Public Universities	250	233	226	246	239	263	13	5.2 %
University of Illinois at Chicago	230	197	172	162	155	171	(59)	(25.7)
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	11	19	25	36	36	36	25	227.3
Northern Illinois University	4	6	10	24	29	29	25	625.0
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	4	9	12	18	13	16	12	300.0
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	1	2	7	6	6	11	10	1,000.0
Private Institutions	267	328	384	410	422	436	169	63.3
DePaul University	28	26	30	46	67	71	43	153.6
Northwestern University	31	43	59	56	57	65	34	109.7
Loyola University of Chicago	41	51	62	49	46	50	9	22.0
Illinois Institute of Technology	17	22	30	38	40	47	30	176.5
John Marshall Law School	25	35	31	32	47	41	16	64.0
University of Chicago	25	19	23	32	34	38	13	52.0
Illinois College of Optometry	17	20	22	24	18	16	(1)	(5.9)
McCormick Theological Sem.	11	18	20	25	28	15	4	36.4
Finch University of Health Sciences/ Chicago Medical School	10	7	9	18	16	14	4	40.0
All Other Private Institutions	62	87	98	90	69	79	17	27.4
Proprietary Institutions Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
All Institution Total	517	561	610	656	661	699	182	35.2 %

Table 11

BLACK FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS, BY FIELD, FY1986 TO 1994

Field	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986-94 Number	Change 1986-94 Percent
Law	79	56	52	79	77	85	74	96	111	32	40.5 %
Medicine	37	48	54	51	45	47	50	49	54	17	45.9
Theology	24	22	19	26	25	16	20	37	31	7	29.2
Pharmacy	1	1	3	3	8	4	4	2	12	11	1,100.0
Dentistry	17	6	10	12	4	3	7	10	7	(10)	(58.8)
Podiatry	7	3	7	5	9	7	2	5	5	(2)	(28.6)
Chiropractic	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	5	4	3	300.0
Optometry	0	1	5	6	2	3	3	1	3	3	NA
Osteopathic Medicine	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	0.0
Veterinary Medicine	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Other	1	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	(1)	(100.0)
Total--All Fields	169	143	153	188	173	165	165	209	229	60	35.5 %

Table 12

HISPANIC FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS, BY FIELD, FY1986 TO 1994

Field	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Change 1986-94 Number	Change 1986-94 Percent
Law	29	25	32	43	42	36	36	68	65	36	124.1 %
Medicine	40	48	44	40	55	52	52	53	36	(4)	(10.0)
Theology	4	7	8	12	20	15	15	23	19	15	375.0
Dentistry	15	8	12	12	11	22	22	16	7	(8)	(53.3)
Podiatry	0	0	3	2	0	5	5	1	6	6	NA
Chiropractic	2	7	1	3	2	3	3	2	4	2	100.0
Optometry	3	6	2	3	5	3	3	6	3	0	0.0
Veterinary Medicine	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0.0
Osteopathic Medicine	0	3	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	NA
Pharmacy	0	0	3	4	2	5	5	5	1	1	NA
Other	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(100.0)
Total--All Fields	97	104	105	122	141	142	142	175	145	48	49.5 %